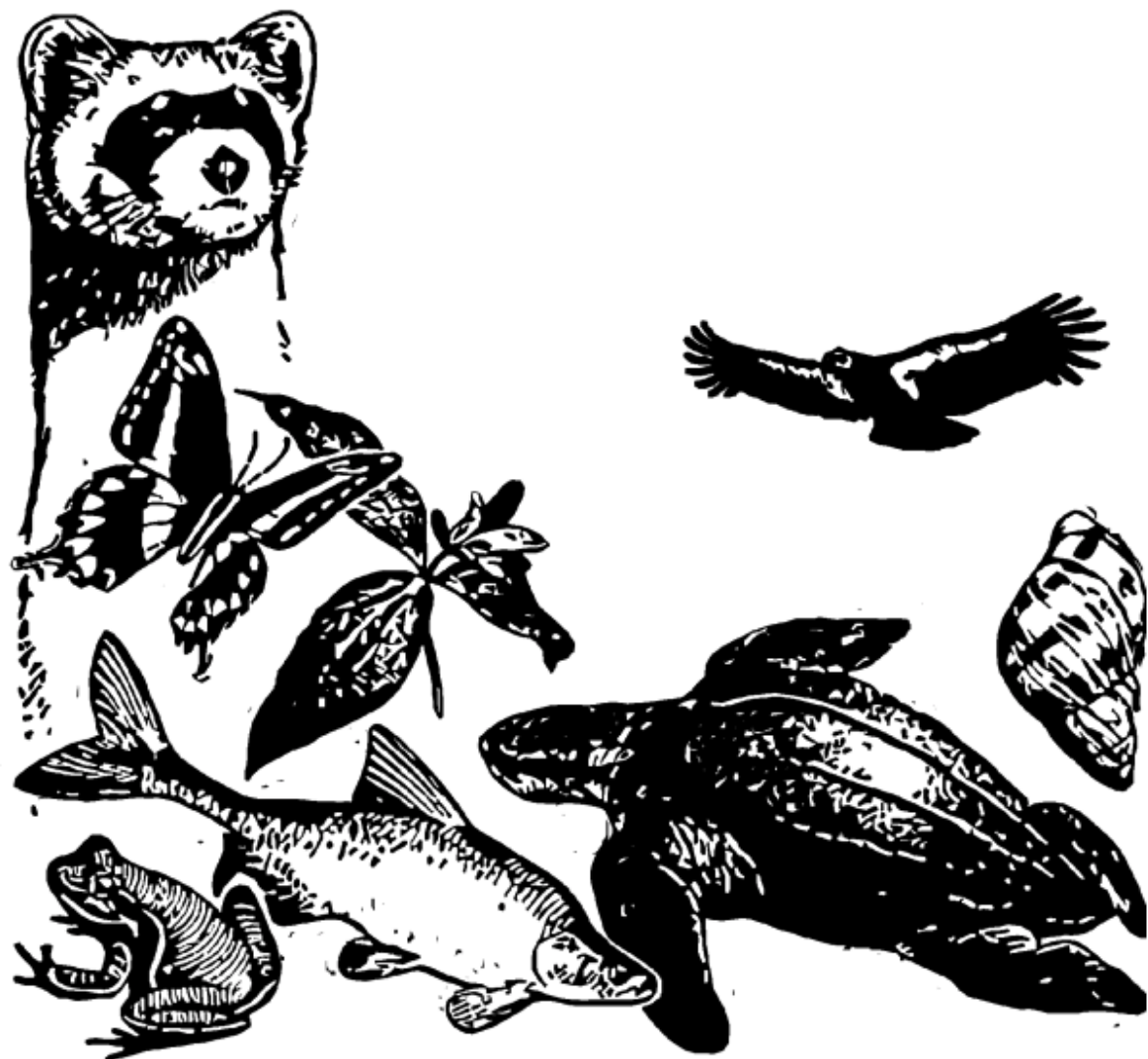


Tubercled Blossom Pearlymussel Guidelines

Tubercled Blossom (pearlymussel)

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Distribution of the Federally Endangered Tubercled-blossom Pearly Mussel (*Epioblasma torulosa torulosa*) in West Virginia

Freshwater mussels are found in gravelly substrates with moderate current. They feed by filtering food particles from the water column. Juvenile and adult freshwater mussels have been documented to feed on detritus, diatoms, phytoplankton, and zooplankton. Freshwater mussels rely on fish to complete their life histories. When mussel larvae (glochidia) are released into the water by adult females, they must attach themselves within a few days to the gills of an appropriate fish host, which they then parasitize for a short time while developing into juvenile mussels. Population losses and declines have occurred as a result of impoundments, navigation projects, water quality degradation from agricultural and industrial wastes, deforestation and other forms of habitat alteration, including gravel and sand dredging. Impacts that directly affect the species also include reduction or elimination of fish hosts.

COUNTIES & STREAMS KNOWN TO SUPPORT THIS SPECIES:

Fayette, Kanawha, Mason and Putnam Counties – Kanawha River

Based on your IPaC output, one of the following will be true for your project. Please follow the recommendations below for the option that your IPaC output indicates.

IF YOUR PROJECT IS WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO A STREAM KNOWN TO SUPPORT THIS SPECIES:

The aquatic habitats listed above represent the most current information on the known and potential distribution of the federally listed species described above. Once the consultation process is completed, and prior to conducting any project-related activities including those that could result in adverse impacts to the aquatic habitats listed above, including within tributaries streams that could affect the habitats listed above (e.g., projects that involve the placement of rock or other fill material into or adjacent to these habitats, the withdrawal or diversion of water, projects that involve crossing or boring beneath waterways, projects that could introduce sediment or toxic chemicals into waterways, or which could alter water temperature, streamside vegetation, etc.), please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, West Virginia Field Office for more coordination and to conduct a more detailed project-specific review.

IF YOUR PROJECT IS WITHIN A WATERSHED KNOWN TO SUPPORT THIS SPECIES:

The aquatic habitats listed above represent the most current information on the known and potential distribution of the federally listed species described above.

If your proposed project is of a small scale (e.g., culvert replacement, work within an existing right-of-way or otherwise previously developed area, streambank stabilization, etc.) and requires: minimal to no earth disturbance, no discharges into waterways, will not increase sedimentation or erosion, does not increase runoff into waterways, and will not divert or alter flows in waterways or create any impoundments, then no adverse effects to this species are anticipated as a result of the project.

However, if your project does not meet these criteria and/or involves work that may have larger-scale or ongoing effects (e.g., new pipeline, road, or transmission corridors, hydropower, dams, new housing development, coal mining, mineral or oil/gas extraction, etc.) that could result in adverse impacts to the aquatic habitats listed below including their tributaries (e.g., projects that involve the placement of rock or other fill material into or adjacent to these habitats, the withdrawal or diversion of water, projects that involve crossing or boring beneath waterways, projects that could introduce sediment or toxic chemicals into waterways, or which could alter water temperature, streamside vegetation, etc.), please contact the WVFO for more coordination and to conduct a more detailed project-specific review. Additionally, if you are uncertain if your project is larger-scale or will have ongoing effects to the species or its habitat, please contact the WVFO for further coordination.